

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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September 4, 1954

FDA Publishes Proposal on Standards for Vegetables

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of August 28 that the Food and Drug Administration has received a petition asking for amendment of the definitions and standards of identity for canned vegetables so as to permit the use of monosodium glutamate as an optional ingredient.

The petition is the second under the new procedure authorized by the so-called Hale amendment. Interested persons may submit written views no later than 30 days after publication

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Raw Products Technical Group Studies Spraying of Row Crops

Field observations of new equipment for application of fungicides to row crops for disease and insect control were made at recent meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee to the N.C.A. Raw Products Committee in New York State and Ohio.

At a meeting held August 25 in cooperation with the agricultural committee of the New York State Canners and Freezers Association, the new experimental equipment developed by the agricultural engineering department of Cornell University was observed. This is a larger model of the experimental machine used last year on some tomato plants set up especially for this purpose.

The engineers at Cornell University are cooperating on this subject with the departments of entomology and plant pathology at both Ithaca and Geneva. Data will be obtained from the plots on coverage obtained with the new equipment, measured quantitatively and qualitatively by leaf prints, in comparison with the standard hydraulic sprayers normally used for tomato disease control. The plant pathologists also will obtain data on actual disease control through the use of the different pieces of equipment.

The subcommittee also met August 26 with the agricultural committee of

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Highway Billboard Campaign Recommended for Canners

A project for erection of roadside signs promoting canned foods has been proposed by the N.C.A. as one of the steps in the current Consumer and Trade Relations program. The N.C.A. agency, Dudley, Anderson & Yutzy, has prepared a booklet, illustrating and describing five types of highway signs, and copies have been distributed to the state secretaries with the request that they suggest use of such signs by their canner members. The state secretaries will handle details of obtaining estimates and price quotations on signs their members will want to erect and maintain on roads that pass fields or orchards where canning crops are being grown.

In a memo accompanying the booklet, Secretary Campbell supplied the following statistical information on the audience reached by roadside signs:

During 1952, motor vehicle traffic surpassed the 500,000,000,000 (one-half trillion) mile mark. Over 31 million families in the U. S. own cars, and 29 percent of the licensed automobile drivers are women.

In 1952 there were 43,646,343 privately owned cars registered in the 48

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U. S. Steel TV Show Features the Glamour of Canned Foods

Using canned foods for glamorous and convenient summer entertaining was the theme of a five-minute commercial on the August 3 television program "The United States Steel Hour" sponsored by the U. S. Steel Corporation on the entire ABC-TV network of 85 stations.

The commercial showed Mary Kay and Johnnie getting ready for unexpected guests. Their dialogue included the statement: "You can prepare a real banquet in a matter of minutes. It's easy to serve delicious things to eat with the tremendous variety of wonderful foods in cans."

Mary Kay demonstrated her entire buffet dinner . . . from refreshing appetizer of fruit juice or soup . . . to canned ham, tongue and cold cuts with

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Legislative Summary

The history, current status, and principal provisions of selected legislation of interest to the canning industry are presented in a "Legislative Summary—83d Congress" beginning on page 284.

Production of Canning Crops on Diverted Acres Limited

Production of canning crops on acreage diverted from basic crops under price support will be controlled in 1955 under the program of "cross compliance" just announced.

On a farm where the limitations of individual crop allotments call for the diversion of more than 10 acres from basic crops, the producer will not be permitted to exceed a "total acreage allotment" that will include his 1953 acreage of designated crops.

On the list of designated crops to be included in total farm acreage allotments in 1955 are commercial vegetables, melons, and truck crops for fresh market or processing; berries and small fruits; dry beans, dry peas, and lentils; Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes; soybeans; and summer legumes (such as cowpeas, black-eyed peas, velvet beans, mung beans, etc.).

The special program requirements, which were announced by USDA August 27, are designed to influence the use of diverted acres, helping to prevent shifts from surplus crops to other crops that might themselves come to be in surplus.

Producers will have the choice of complying with their allotments and being eligible for price supports or disregarding their allotments and foregoing price support privileges. Producers of crops under marketing quotas in 1955 are cautioned, however, that exceeding the farm acreage allotments of marketing quota crops will make them subject to marketing quota penalties.

For all farms, these provisions will require compliance with all individual

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National Apple Week

Plans are under way for celebration of National Apple Week, October 21-30, climaxed by National Apple Day on October 30.

Public attention and interest will be attracted through national publicity in magazines, food editor columns, and on radio and television. The National Apple Week Association, 1302 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., offers display and other material free upon request.

Family Circle Magazine

An article in the September *Family Circle* magazine is "Serve Canned Peas These Ways."

The article says, "The vegetable of your meal can be fixed fast when you use ready-to-heat-and-serve sweet tender peas. And depend on peas, also, to add their bright color and fresh flavor to many a simple family dish."

Black and white photographs accompany the four recipes that are given. In addition to the recipes, a section is entitled "Heat Peas This Way," and another includes ten seasoning tips for a one-pound can of peas.

This Week Magazine

Clementine Paddleford, food editor of *This Week* magazine, titled her August 22 article "Merry-Go-Round Sandwiches." Canned clams, pimiento, and mushrooms were used in the hot sandwich feature.

Miss Paddleford's article was accompanied by an attractive color photograph of the sandwiches.

This Week is a Sunday newspaper magazine with a circulation of about 10½ million.

House Beautiful Magazine

Canned meats are featured in one of Food Editor Poppy Cannon's articles in the September *House Beautiful* magazine. The article "Hot Breads and Hot Meats Variation Unlimited" gives 22 hot sandwich recipes.

Miss Cannon says that sandwiches are "good, useful and versatile," and suggests that they be served to children and guests, as appetizers, for lunch or supper, and even for breakfast. In her discussion of the sandwiches, she goes on to say, "To make life simpler, all the meats come ready-to-eat from cans. Perhaps you haven't noticed recently the galaxy on your

grocery shelves. Canned meats are getting better and better all the time."

The canned meats used in the recipes include various meat loaves, meat spreads and pates, frankfurters, deviled ham, corned beef hash, tongue, Vienna sausage, ham, bacon, and chili con carne. Canned mushrooms, cream of mushroom soup, French fried potatoes, catsup and gravy were also used.

Ebony Magazine

"Quick Meals from Cans" is the title of the food article in the September issue of *Ebony* magazine.

Freda DeKnight, food editor and author of the article, says, "Modern America with its emphasis on speed and convenience has streamlined the job of the housewife so that the preparing of meals can be a quick and easy task.

"Everything from appetizers to desserts is available in cans or deep-freeze containers and when properly prepared the food is just as tasty as any made from fresh fruits, vegetables.

"The real trick to cooking from cans is adding spices and seasonings, and not overcooking the precooked foods."

Eight black and white photographs illustrate the suggestions given for using canned foods in various quick, easy meals.

Better Living Magazine

"Be A Lazy Cook—with our 10 pages of quick, delicious meals," is headlined on the cover of the September issue of *Better Living* magazine. This heralds the section on quick cooking using many canned foods, by Esther Kimmel, food editor.

The author begins, "Today it's smart to be a lazy cook. Women across the country are finding a new freedom on the shelves of their food markets. Ready-to-serve foods, quick mixes and fast-cooking dishes are helping them transform meal preparation from a tedious task to a quick and endlessly creative skill." In the recipes and menu suggestions there are 24 different canned foods used.

A short article entitled "Canned Fruit Festival" also is in this issue of *Better Living*. It says, "Canned peaches and pineapple add spring touches to winter salads and desserts, lend color to main dishes." Five recipes are given, using these two fruits.

1954 Pack of RSP Cherries

The 1954 pack of canned red pitted cherries amounted to 3,011,041 actual cases as compared with the 1953 pack of 3,848,629 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The pack in No. 2 cans was less than half that of last year, while the pack in No. 303 cans was up 26 percent.

State	1953 (actual cases)	1954
N. Y. and Pa.	409,904	507,258
Ohio	(a)	(a)
Michigan	2,739,265	1,867,494
Wisconsin	526,495	340,712
Colorado	(a)	(a)
Utah and Idaho	41,972	117,170
Wash. and Ore.	106,092	133,819
Other states	24,211	44,599
U. S. Total	3,848,629	3,011,041

(a) Included in other states.

Highway Billboard Campaign

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states and the District of Columbia, and the grand total of all motor vehicles in use including public busses, etc., amounted to 78,000,000 in 1952.

Eighty-one percent of all vacation trips are made by car for an average of 1,013 miles per trip. On these vacation trips and for regular daily use, Americans traveled on about 2,000,000 miles of surfaced highways.

Generally, over half the workers in the country get to their jobs by car, and 85 percent of all workers who live 10 or more miles from their jobs depend on passenger cars.

That every canner use the same N.C.A. suggested copy to add impact and message repetition to the campaign. . . . That the highway signs be repainted and maintained periodically. . . . That highway signs be placed on improved, well-traveled roads at locations where visibility is good.

SBA Publications

The Small Business Administration, which has headquarters in the Lafayette Building, Washington 25, D. C., has issued the following publication as an aid for small business:

"Preventive Maintenance for the Small Plant"—suggests procedure for establishing a preventive maintenance system and summarizes how to analyze equipment record cards.

1954 Canning Trade Almanac

The 1954 edition of *The Canning Trade Almanac*, the comprehensive reference manual on the canning industry, has been issued by *The Canning Trade*, 20 S. Gay St., Baltimore 2, Md. Copies are sold for \$2 each.

The almanac contains statistics on canned food pack and other aspects of the industry; food laws and regulations; recommended can sizes and box dimensions; labeling requirements; guides to machinery and supplies; and other data of concern to the canning industry.

Spraying of Row Crops

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The Ohio Canners Association, at the Hirsel Canning Company farm near Toledo, where experimental plots of tomatoes have been set up cooperatively between the Ohio Canners Association, the Division of Agricultural Engineering of the USDA, and the Ohio Experiment Station, to evaluate the performance not only of the experimental equipment being developed by the USDA but also that of several pieces of new equipment being developed by commercial manufacturers. A number of Ohio canners also attended this demonstration, and later both committees observed the experimental work being done at the engineering laboratory of the USDA in Toledo.

The Row Crop Spraying Subcommittee is not prepared to draw any conclusions regarding the efficiency of this type of equipment until all the data have been assembled at the end of the season.

U. S. Steel TV Show

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vegetable accompaniment . . . to a dessert of "beautiful fruits all chilled in their own juices."

"With canned foods on your shelf," she advised, "you are always ready for unexpected guests. Just the right thing to keep on hand. Canned foods come in such a tremendous variety and they're so deliciously fresh. All the flavor of the food is sealed in right at the peak of freshness—all the juices and vitamins, too."

United States Steel is an active supporter of the cause of canned foods

and enthusiastic about N.C.A.'s Consumer and Trade Relations program. Vice President G. Reed Schriener states, "N.C.A.'s new program is a tremendous step in the direction of keeping canned foods a vital and dynamic part of the lives of millions of consumers everywhere. We are happy to lend our support to this important segment of the food world, to the canners who help make America the best fed nation in the world."

Forthcoming Meetings

October 10-13—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

October 21-23—Florida Canners Association, 23rd Annual Meeting, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood

October 27—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago

November 1-2—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 53rd Annual Meeting, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines

November 3-5—Association of Food Industry Sanitarians, Annual Meeting and Conference, Hotel Statler, Los Angeles

November 4—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago

November 4-5—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 8-9—Wisconsin Canners Association, 50th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 8-10—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City

November 17-19—Indiana Canners Association, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick

November 22-23—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

December 2-5—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

December 2-3—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

December 7—Minnesota Canners Association, 48th Annual Convention, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

December 9-10—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 69th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 16-17—Ohio Canners Association, 47th Annual Convention, Neil House, Columbus

January 9-13—Super Market Institute, Midyear Meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla.

January 27-28—Canners League of California, Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cutting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

February 14-16—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Seignior Club, Montebello, P. Q.

February 18—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago

February 19-23—National Canners Association, 48th Annual Convention, together with National Food Brokers Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Chicago

March 10-11—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 25-26—Utah Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

March 28-29—Canners League of California, 51st Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

Diverted Acres

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crop acreage allotments established for the farm as a condition of eligibility for price support on any crop grown on the farm. Farmers have been notified of their 1955 wheat acreage allotments. Allotment determinations for the other five basic crops—cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco, and rice—have not yet been made.

USDA explained the limitations on larger operations as follows:

"For farms where the limitations of individual crop allotments call for the diversion of more than 10 acres, there will be an additional requirement. These larger operations will have a 'total acreage allotment' established for the farm. In general, the total acreage allotment will include the individual crop allotments and the 1953 acreage of other crops designated below.

"County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees will be authorized to make limited adjustments in the 1953 acreage of designated crops in cases where the acreages were not representative because of drought or other conditions beyond the control of the operator. Operators of these total acreage allotment farms will then have to stay within the total farm acreage allotment, as well as within all individual crop allotments for the farm, in order to be eligible for price support on any crop. Total acreage allotments for farms will be determined before the planting season for spring crops."

Hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, summer fallow, and idle cropland are outside the group used in determining a "total acreage allotment."

Little Activity Scheduled By Agriculture Committees

The only scheduled activity of the Senate Committee on Agriculture this fall will be a continuation of staff studies on price spreads, particularly in the dairy industry.

Chairman Aiken had planned to hold hearings in the northern and western states on agricultural programs for wheat, rice, and cotton, but these have been postponed at least until after the Congressional elections.

The House Committee on Agriculture does not expect to conduct any hearings.

Legislative Summary—83rd Congress

The 83d Congress adjourned August 20, the House having concluded its business and the Senate having arranged for a final adjournment by December 25.

If the 83d Congress were to be reconvened by the President for a special legislative session this fall, legislation would be considered in its status as of August 20. Otherwise, with adjournment, all bills which failed of enactment are dead; and to receive consideration, they must be intro-

duced in the 84th Congress, which will be convened at noon on January 5, 1955.

A detailed summary of legislative activity of the First Session of the 83d Congress was published in the **INFORMATION LETTER** of August 15, 1953, beginning on page 264. Following is a summary of the history, current status, and principal provisions of selected legislation of interest to the canning industry:

Agricultural Attachés

The Agricultural Act of 1954 reaffirms the responsibility of USDA to collect, interpret, and disseminate information intended to promote marketing and distribution of U. S. farm products abroad. This policy is implemented by transferring agricultural attachés from the State Department to USDA. Agricultural attachés will continue to have offices with the State Department's Foreign Service but will be under the direction of USDA. The Secretary is authorized to assign USDA personnel to duty as attachés and to transfer them back to serve within the Department.

Antitrust Law Enforcement

The Senate refused to appropriate funds for hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but Chairman Langer announced that the Antitrust Subcommittee, of which he also is chairman, nonetheless will conduct hearings this fall on "monopolies, trusts, cartels or measures looking to a better enforcement of the antitrust statutes." Subjects listed by Senator Langer for investigation include the "alleged monopoly in the manufacture of farm machinery."

Antitrust Penalties

A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing and approved a bill to increase from \$5,000 to \$50,000 the maximum penalty for violation of the Sherman Act. The full Committee did not approve the bill, which had been passed by the House in 1953.

CCC Borrowing

Congress enacted legislation increasing the borrowing authority of the CCC from \$8.5 to \$10 billion so as to enable CCC to meet its anticipated price support obligations through 1954.

Census of Manufactures

Congress appropriated \$8,430,000 for the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries, based on 1954 data.

Customs Simplification

The Customs Simplification Act of 1954 directs the Tariff Commission to study tariff schedules and classifications, and, within two years, to submit

recommendations to accomplish desirable simplification of tariff classifications (see **INFORMATION LETTER** of August 21, page 273).

Diverted Acreage

One provision of the Agricultural Act of 1954 has the effect of confirming and broadening the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to condition eligibility for price support on a producer's compliance with the Secretary's regulations on the use to which acreage diverted from price supported crops may be put. The 1954 Act authorizes the Secretary to administer such a program of "cross compliance" on an appropriate geographical basis.

Export of Agricultural Surplus

To finance the sale and exportation of surplus agricultural commodities, Congress authorized expenditure of \$700 million by June 30, 1957, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 480); and an additional \$350 million this fiscal year under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (P. L. 665) (see **INFORMATION LETTER** of August 28, page 279).

FDA Codification

Legislation to revise, codify and reenact the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was passed. The enactment was intended to improve the arrangement and phraseology of the Act and resulted in no substantive changes of material importance to the canning industry.

FDA Export Standards

No action was taken on bills to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to require that food for export must meet any applicable federal standard, unless its failure to meet domestic standards and regulations results from compliance with a corresponding standard in the country of destination.

FDA Imitation Foods

Legislation to prohibit the interstate marketing of any "imitation" of standardized food products, even though the imitation is plainly labeled as such, was the subject of a hearing by the House Interstate Commerce Committee June 17. The Committee took no further action on the bill.

FDA Intentional Additives

No action was taken on bills to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to regulate chemical additives.

FDA Pesticide Residues

The so-called Miller bill, providing simplified procedures for establishing tolerances for pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities, was enacted (P. L. 518).

Reports by both the House and Senate committees made clear that processed foods would not be subject to any residue tolerances established under the legislation and would remain subject to Section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and that processors would be considered "adversely affected" parties for the purposes of protesting any regulations.

N.C.A. had endorsed the bill with these stipulations.

FDA Standard-making Procedures

The so-called Hale bill, to simplify food standard-making procedures under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, was enacted (P. L. 335) (see **INFORMATION LETTER** of April 10, page 157). N.C.A. had endorsed the bill.

Fishery Research

Congress enacted legislation earmarking an amount equal to 30 percent of the customs duties collected on imports of fishery products to finance fishery research (P. L. 466) (see **INFORMATION LETTER** of July 3, page 241).

Government Finality Clause

Congress enacted legislation designed to permit limited judicial review of the decisions of government contracting officers in matters arising under government contracts (P. L. 356). The enactment was intended to overturn the decision of the Supreme Court in *U. S. v. Wunderlich*. N.C.A. had endorsed the bill in 1952.

High Seas Vessel Protection

Thirty-six Congressmen and 11 Senators sponsored legislation requested by the California tuna industry to require the Secretary of State to attend to the welfare of privately owned

U. S. vessels seized by a foreign country on the high seas or in areas which the United States does not consider to be within the territorial waters of a foreign country. In the event that fines are levied against such vessels and there is no dispute as to material fact, the Secretary of State is directed to reimburse the vessel owner and to consider the amount of the fine as a claim against the foreign government, eventually to be collected.

The President signed the legislation shortly after Congress adjourned.

International Sugar Agreement

The Senate ratified the International Sugar Agreement, by which producers and consumers regulate supplies and prices of sugar (see INFORMATION LETTER of May 1, page 177).

Marketing Orders

Following a survey in 1953 of farmers' thinking, USDA submitted to Congress in 1954 a draft of proposed legislation embodying the Administration's recommendations for a farm program. The USDA draft included a proposal to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 so as to authorize the issuance of marketing orders regulating fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing.

The N.C.A. and seven canner witnesses presented exhaustive testimony to both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees in opposition to this proposal (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 10, page 157, and Supplement to that issue).

The Agricultural Act of 1954 adds one commodity—grapefruit for canning and freezing—to the list of commodities for which marketing orders are authorized. Such an order may be issued only after a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the order is approved by processors who have canned or frozen more than half of the total volume during a representative period. One or more representatives of processors must be included in the agency administering a marketing order for grapefruit for canning and freezing.

The 1954 Act also authorizes continuance of marketing orders during periods when the price of the regulated commodity is at or above parity. The Act also provides for controls on imports of specified fresh commodities whenever the same domestic items are regulated by marketing order (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 28, page 277).

Mexican Farm Labor Program

Congress extended the authority of the Secretary of Labor to arrange for employment of Mexican nationals in agriculture (P. L. 309) and appropriated funds for continued operation of the program.

North Pacific Fisheries Treaty

Congress enacted legislation to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, the agreement by which the U. S., Canada, and Japan provide for joint regulation of the North Pacific fisheries.

The implementing legislation authorizes appropriations for administrative activities and for research to be carried out by the United States in accordance with terms of the Treaty. The law also provides for an advisory committee to assist the U. S. Commissioners, sets forth the duties and responsibilities of the U. S. Commissioners, and provides for enforcement (P. L. 579).

Philippine Trade Act

Congress authorized the President to extend for 18 months—to January 1, 1956—the period of reciprocal duty-free trade between the United States and the Philippine Republic (P. L. 474) so as to permit negotiation of the Philippine Trade Agreement and perhaps discussions leading to a proposed revision of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program

Congress extended for one year—through June 12, 1955—the President's authority to enter into trade agreements in which the tariff on any article may be reduced by no more than one-half of the rate in effect January 1, 1945. The legislation retained the so-called "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions (P. L. 464).

The House Ways and Means Committee did not act on a bill embodying recommendations of the 17-man Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence Randall (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 3, page 154).

The Committee has indicated that it will conduct hearings on the trade agreements program early next year, so as to permit consideration of the Randall Commission proposals.

Renegotiation

Congress enacted legislation extending and amending the Renegotiation Act of 1951. Renegotiation will remain applicable to receipts or accruals from government contracts attributable to performance before December 31, 1954. The new enactment raises the exemption from \$250,000 to \$500,000 for fiscal years ending on or after June 30, 1953, and exempts contracts for the sale of "standard commercial articles" (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 28, page 277).

Robinson-Patman Act

A number of bills dealing with the good faith meeting of competition under the Robinson-Patman Act were introduced, but none was reported.

Shrimp Tariffs

Toward the close of the session, 11 Gulf States Congressmen introduced bills to provide for imposition of a 35 percent ad valorem duty on imports of all shrimp—fresh, frozen or canned. The bills were introduced too late to be acted upon, but their sponsors insist they will be reintroduced early in the next session and will be pressed for passage.

Social Security

Congress enacted legislation extending coverage and increasing benefits under the OASI (social security) program. The amendments also preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits.

The total annual earnings on which benefits would be computed and contributions paid is raised from \$3,600 to \$4,200, effective January 1, 1955. Employer and employee taxes will continue to be 2 percent each during 1954-59; 2½ percent during 1960-64; 3 percent during 1965-69; 3½ percent during 1970-74; and 4 percent in 1975 and thereafter.

Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii

A bill providing statehood for Hawaii was passed by the House in 1953. The Senate passed this bill April 1, 1954, but with an amendment providing also for Alaska statehood. The Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill was unacceptable to the House, which did not appoint conferees.

Tax Reduction

Congress passed two major tax bills. The Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954 (P. L. 324) reduced excise taxes on a number of goods and services, including communications and transportation, and continued excise taxes on automotive equipment to April 1, 1955 (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 3, page 153).

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (P. L. 591), constituting the first comprehensive revision of the tax laws since enactment of the income tax, rearranges the tax code and is intended to remove inequities, to end harassment of the taxpayer, and to reduce tax barriers to future expansion of production and employment.

Texas City Tin Smelter

Congress adopted a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the government-operated tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., should be continued in operation at least until June 30, 1955; that the smelter should be transferred from the due-to-expire RFC to another federal agency; and that an appropriate committee of Congress should study and report on the need for maintenance of a domestic

tin smelting industry on a permanent basis.

Tin Committee

The Senate failed to complete action on a concurrent resolution that would have created a Joint Committee on Tin, composed of seven Senators and seven Representatives, to study the advisability of maintaining a domestic tin smelting industry on a permanent basis. The resolution was adopted by the House and recommended by both the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and Senate Armed Services Committee.

Trip-leasing of Trucks

Hearings were held by a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on a bill to prohibit the ICC from regulating the duration of trip-leasing of motor carriers.

The bill was passed by the House in 1953.

Unemployment Compensation

Congress enacted legislation extending protection available under the state unemployment insurance system. Most of the amendments will become effective January 1, 1955. At that time, the tax may no longer be paid quarterly but must be paid in a lump sum not later than January 31 of the year following the close of the taxable year.

FDA Standards for Vegetables

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of the notice. Thereafter, if the Secretary feels that reasonable grounds for amendment have been shown, an order will be published, to become effective within 30 days if no objection is filed.

Following is the text of the notice as published in the *Federal Register* of August 28:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

(21 CFR Parts 51, 52)

CANNED VEGETABLES; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

In the matter of amending the definitions and standards of identity for canned peas, canned green beans, canned wax beans, canned corn, canned field corn and for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated:

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, General Mills, Inc., International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, and The Huron Milling Company setting forth a proposal to amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned peas,

canned green beans, canned wax beans, canned corn, and canned field corn and for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated. Pursuant to the authority of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046, 21 U. S. C. 341, as amended by 68 Stat. 54), the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare invites all interested persons to present their views in writing regarding the proposal published herein and to submit such comments in quintuplicate prior to the thirtieth day following the publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*. Written comments should be addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, Health, Education, and Welfare Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The proposal is as follows:

1. Amend the definitions and standards of identity for those canned vegetables listed in § 52.990 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

a. To paragraph (c) add the following subparagraph (8):

(8) In the case of all vegetables, monosodium glutamate.

b. To paragraph (f) add the following subparagraph (8):

(8) If monosodium glutamate is added, the label shall bear the statement "Monosodium Glutamate Added" or "With Added Monosodium Glutamate" or words of similar import.

2. Amend the definition and standard of identity for canned peas (21 CFR 51.0) as follows:

a. In paragraph (c), change the numbers of present subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) to (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively, and insert a new subparagraph (2) as follows:

(2) Monosodium glutamate.

b. In paragraph (f), change the number of present subparagraph (7)

to (8) and change the reference in subparagraph (6) from (c) (7) to (c) (8) and insert a new subparagraph (7) as follows:

(7) If monosodium glutamate is added, the label shall bear the statement "Monosodium Glutamate Added" or "With Added Monosodium Glutamate" or words of similar import.

3. Amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned green beans and canned wax beans (21 CFR 51.10; 51.15) as follows:

a. In the second sentence of paragraph (a) of § 51.10, insert the words "monosodium glutamate," immediately following the word "salt,".

b. To paragraph (b) of § 51.10, add as a new subparagraph (6) as follows:

(6) If monosodium glutamate is added, the label shall bear the statement "Monosodium Glutamate Added" or "With Added Monosodium Glutamate" or words of similar import.

4. Amend the definitions and standards of identity for canned corn and canned field corn (21 CFR 51.20; 51.30) as follows:

a. In paragraph (a) of § 51.20, change the numbers of present subparagraphs (2) and (3) to (3) and (4), respectively, and insert a new subparagraph (2) as follows:

(2) Monosodium glutamate.

b. In paragraph (d) of § 51.20, change the number of present subparagraph (2) to (3) and change the reference in subparagraph (1) from (a) (3) to (a) (4) and insert a new subparagraph (2) as follows:

(2) If monosodium glutamate is added, the label shall bear the statement "Monosodium Glutamate Added" or "With Added Monosodium Glutamate" or words of similar import.

Dated: August 24, 1954.

[SEAL] RUSSELL R. LARMON,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 54-6797; Filed, Aug. 27, 1954; 8:48 a. m.]

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